(XXX Year.) THE (No 1549)

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, May 18, 1775.

PROTEST.

HOUSE of LORDS,

Die Martis, 21° Martii, 1775.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the American reſtraining fiſhery bill, and for the Lords to be ſummoned.

The ſaid was accordingly read the third time.

And ſeveral amendments being made thereto, it was moved, "that the bill, with the amendments do paſs." Which being objected to, after debate, the queſtion was put thereon: It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Contents,	73
Non-contents,	21

Diſſentient,

Becauſe the attempt to coerce by famine the whole body of the inhabitants of great and populous provinces, is without example in the hiſtory of this, or perhaps of any civilized nation; and is one of thoſe unhappy inventions to which parliament is driven by the difficulties which multiply upon us, from an obſtinate adherence to an unwiſe plan of government. We do not know exactly the extent of the combination againſt our commerce in New-England and the other colonies; but we know the extent of the puniſhment we inflict upon it, which is univerſal, and includes all the inhabitants. Amongſt theſe many are admitted to be innocent, and ſeveral are alleged by miniſters to be, in their ſenſe, even meritorious. That government which attempts to preſerve its authority by deſtroying the trade of its ſubjects, and by involving the innocent and guilty in a common ruin, if it acts from a choice of ſuch means, confeſſes itſelf unworthy; if from inability to find any other, admits itſelf wholly incompetent to the end of its inſtitution.

Secondly, becauſe the Engliſh merchants are puniſhed without any guilt, real or pretended, on their part. The people of the proſcribed provinces, though failing in their duty to government, ought to be permitted to diſcharge their obligations to commerce: without their fiſhery that is impoſſible. The merchants of England entertain no fears for their debts, except from the ſteps which are ſaid to be taken in their favour. Eight hundred thouſand pounds of Engliſh property, belonging to London alone, is not to be trifled with, or ſacrificed to the projects of thoſe who have conſtantly failed in every expectation which they have held out to the public; and who are become more bigotted to methods of violence, in proportion to the experience of their inefficacy, and the miſchievous conſequences which attend them.

Thirdly, becauſe the people of New-England, beſides the natural claim of mankind to the gifts of providence on their own coaſt, are eſpecially entitled to the fiſhery by their charters, which have never been declared forfeited. Theſe charters we think (notwithſtanding the contempt with which the idea of public faith has been treated) to be of material conſideration. The bill therefore not growing out of any judicial proceſs, ſeem equally a violation of all natural and all civil right.

Fourthly, Becauſe we conceive that the attempt which has been made to bribe the nation into an acquieſcence in this arbitrary act, by holding out to them (by evidence at the bar) the ſpoils of the New-England fiſhery, worth upwards of 100,000 l. a year to be a ſcheme full of weakneſs and indecency;---of indecency, becauſe it may be ſuſpected that the deſire of the confiſcation has created the guilt; weak, becauſe it ſuppoſes that whatever is taken from the colonies is of courſe to be transferred to ourſelves. We may trample on the rules of juſtice, but we cannot alter the nature of things. We cannot convey to Great Britain the advantages of ſituation, which New-England poſſeſſes for fiſhery. If the value of the commodity ſhould be enhanced at the foreign markets, by the excluſion of ſo large a part of the ſupply, it may either greatly injure the ſale of the commodity itſelf, or put the conſumers on new articles of conſumption, or new methods of ſupply, to the juſt ruin of thoſe, who, deluded by avarice, have choſen, from the vain hope of an enhanced market, to diſturb the natural, ſettled, and beneficial courſe of traffic.

Fifthly, becauſe we do not apprehend that the topic ſo much inſiſted upon by a lord high in office, in favour of this project, namely the cowardice of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, to have any weight itſelf, or be at all agreeable to the dignity of ſentiment which ought to characteriſe this houſe. We do not think it true that any part of the ſubjects of this empire are defective in bravery. It is to the laſt degree improper to act upon ſuch a ſuppoſition, as it muſt highly diſgrace our arms in caſe of misfortune, and muſt take away all honour from them in caſe of ſucceſs. Nothing can tend more effectually to defeat the purpoſes of all our coercive meaſures, than to let the people againſt whom they are intended, know, that we think our authority founded in their baſeneſs; that their reſiſtance will give them ſome credit, even in our own eyes, and that we attribute their obedience only to their want of courage. This is to call for reſiſtance, and to provoke rebellion by the moſt powerful of all motives which can act upon men of any degree of ſpirit and ſenſibility.

Sixthly, becauſe the interdict from fiſhing and commerce is not terminated by any certain and definitive act to be done by the party interdicted, but its duration depends ſolely on the will of the governors and majority of the council in ſome of the provinces; upon their mere arbitrary opinion of the ſtate of commerce. In two of the proſcribed provinces the interdict is made to depend on the ſame arbitrary will, in much worſe hands, thoſe of mere cuſtom-houſe officers; a power of ſuch magnitude is not fit to be delegated to any man, however wiſe, or however exalted.

But to deliver over ſeveral hundred thouſands of our fellow creatures to be ſtarved, at the mere pleaſure of perſons in certain ſubordinate ſituations, and ſome of them in an office always more or leſs ſuſpicious and obnoxious, and neceſſary to be watched and guarded, rather than veſted with abſolute power over all, and this without any rule to guide their diſcretion, without any penalty to deter from an abuſe of it, is a ſtrain of ſuch tyranny, oppreſſion, and abſurdity, as we believe never was deliberately entertained by any grave aſſembly.

Laſtly, becauſe the bill, though in appearance a meaſure of retaliation only upon a ſuppoſition that the colonies have been the firſt aggreſſors, by their aſſociation not to import goods from Great Britain, yet is, in truth, a moſt cruel enforcement of former oppreſſions; and that aſſociation is no more than a natural conſequence of antecedent and repeated injuries. And ſince the reſtraint of this bill is not to be taken off till the ſeveral colonies ſhall agree to receive again all goods whatſoever from Great Britain, and to pay all the duties impoſed by parliament, not excepting thoſe upon tea; and ſince three of them muſt apply through the medium of the new council of Maſſachuſett's Bay, and the laſt mentioned province is obliged not only to acknowledge the new charter, but ſubmit in all reſpects to the ſevere conditions of the port bill before they can be releaſed from their hardſhips; ſince theſe are the terms, and the only terms, upon which this proſcription is to ceaſe, and the colonies muſt therefore ſubmit to be the ſlaves, inſtead of the ſubjects of Great Britain, this bill, in its principle, is both arbitrary and unjuſt. And as we do not conceive any ground of expectation that the provinces will yield to ſuch hard conditions, a civil war, which may probably end in the total ſeparation of the colonies from the mother country, will too naturally be the conſequence of this bill, in reſpect of which, as well as for the other reaſons hereby aſſigned, we do moſt ſolemnly and heartily proteſt againſt the ſame.

Abingdon,	Devonſhire,
Stanhope,	Camden,
Richmond,	Cholmondely,
Ponſonby,	Wycombe,
Mancheſter,	Torrington,
Craven,	Effingham,
Rockingham,	Abergaveany,
Fitzwilliam,	

LONDON.

March 22. The following is a copy of the addreſs and petition delivered to his Majeſty on Friday at St. James's by four of the principal people called quakers.

To George the third, King of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, the addreſs and petition of the people called quakers.

May it pleaſe the King.

"Gratefully ſenſible of the protection and indulgence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happineſs and the proſperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy royal preſence.

"Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow-ſubjects; impreſſed with an apprehenſion of calamities in which the whole Britiſh empire may be involved, and moved by an ardent deſire to promote thy royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we beſeech thy gracious regard to our petition.

"From the intercourſe ſubſiſting between us and our brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are perſuaded there are not in thy extenſive dominions, ſubjects more loyal, and more zealouſly attached to thy royal perſon, thy family, and government, than in the provinces of America, and amongſt all religious denominations.

"We preſume not to juſtify the exceſſes committed, nor to enquire into the cauſes which may have produced them; but, influenced by the principles of that religion which proclaims peace on earth and good-will to men, we humbly beſeech thee to ſtay the ſword; that means may be tried to effect, without bloodſhed, and all the evils of inteſtine war, a firm and laſting union with our fellow-ſubjects in America.

"Great and arduous as the taſk may appear, we truſt men may be found in this country, and in America, who, properly authoriſed, would, with a zeal and ardour becoming an object ſo important, endeavour to compoſe the preſent differences, and eſtabliſh a happy and permanent reconciliation, on that firm foundation the reciprocal intereſt of each part of the Britiſh empire.

"That the Almighty, by whom kings reign, and princes decree juſtice, may make thee the happy inſtrument of perpetuating harmony and concord through the ſeveral parts of thy extenſive dominions; that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations, and a long ſucceſſion of thy deſcendants ſit, with honour to themſelves and happineſs to a grateful people, the throne of their anceſtors, is the fervent prayer of thy Majeſty's faithful ſubjects."

March 23. The Duke of Argyle will ſet out for Scotland in a few days, to review the troops ſtationed there before they embark for Boſton.

A letter from Ireland mentions, that orders are arrived to ſtop the embarkation of Preſton's dragoons for America; but the regiments of foot are preparing to embark.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, March 20.

"Since my laſt, all the tranſports have ſailed from Spithead for Boſton, but they are to ſtay at Ireland, and there to wait for freſh orders from England."

March 25. The houſe of commons having ſat very late on Wedneſday night, when Mr. Burke's reſolutions were thrown out, on a diviſion of 270 to 78, there was but a thin houſe on Thurſday, though the report from the American committee of the reſtraining bill for the ſouthern provinces was to be received; and after receiving reports from committees on private buſineſs, every one was anxious for the appearance of Lord North, and it being 4 o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn, which occaſioned a droll converſation replete with mirth and good-humour between Mr. Rigby and Col. Barre, and juſt as the houſe was adjourning, Lord North entered, and made a ſhort apology for having kept the houſe waiting for him; he ſaid he did not know that any buſineſs was to be tranſacted that required his preſence, and was now totally ignorant what the houſe had been doing. Upon this Col. Barre recapitulated the pleaſantries that had paſſed between him and Mr. Rigby, and mentioned the motion that had been made to adjourn, and put off the report from the committee till Monday, which was agreed to.

It was then moved and carried unanimouſly, to proceed upon a meſſage received from the houſe of lords, after a ballot for a conteſted election. The meſſage relates to the American reſtraining bill.

So heartily tired do the members of the lower houſe ſeem to be of the American buſineſs, that after the ballot was over yeſterday, the houſe was reduced to under 100 members, though the amendments from the lords to the abovementioned bill were expected to come on, and notice had been given of it the day before from the chair.

Yeſterday a proteſt was entered in the houſe of peers againſt the bill for reſtraining the trade and fiſhery of the Maſſachuſett's Bay.

It is ſaid that in the houſe of lords yeſterday a flaw was diſcovered in the American fiſhery bill. It ſeems the title, as it was ſent by the commons, by no means correſponds with the body of the bill, as it now ſtands amended by the lords. It therefore goes back to the commons to be rectified, and that the lower houſe may agree to the amendments.

Yeſterday at a general meeting of the merchants, traders, and others of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of North-America, at the King's Arms in Cornhill, the chairman acquainted the meeting that the bill for reſtraining the New-England fiſhery, &c. having paſſed both houſes of parliament, the committee, according to their direction had prepared a draught of a petition to his Majeſty for their approbation; which being twice read, and unanimouſly approved of, a motion was made, that two of the committee do immediately wait upon the ſecretary of ſtate with a copy of the petition, and deſire to know when his Majeſty will be pleaſed to receive it; which was agreed to and Mr. Molleſon and Mr. Bridger being appointed, for that purpoſe, withdrew accordingly. After this a debate aroſe about the mode of preſenting the petition, and concluded with a reſolution that the petition be preſented to the king by the committee, in the moſt reſpectful manner.

The following are the nine reſolutions contained in Mr. Burke's conciliatory plan which he offered for the conſideration of the houſe of commons on Wedneſday laſt; all of which paſſed in the negative; the firſt on a diviſion, the reſt without dividing the houſe.

1. "That the colonies and plantations of North-America, conſiſting of 14 ſeparate governments, and containing two millions of free inhabitants, have not had the liberty and privilege of electing and ſending knights, citizens, and burgeſſes to repreſent them in parliament; which paſſed in the negative, ayes 78, noes 270.

2. "That the ſaid colonies, &c. have been liable to and bounden by ſeveral ſubſidies, payments, rates, and taxes, given and granted by parliament, though the ſaid colonies and plantations have not their knights, &c. in ſaid parliament of their own election, to repreſent the condition of their country; by lack whereof they have been often grieved by ſubſidies, given and granted and aſſented to in the ſaid court, in manner prejudicial to the commonwealth, quietneſs, reſt, and peace of the ſubjects inhabiting within the ſame." Amendment propoſed to leave out from the word country to the end of the reſolution. Queſtion put, that the words propoſed to be left out, ſtand part of the queſtion; it paſſed in the negative without a diviſion. Then the main queſtion ſo amended being put, it paſſed likewiſe in the negative.

3. "That each of ſaid colonies, &c. hath within itſelf a body choſen in part or in the whole, by the freemen, freeholders or other inhabitants thereof, commonly called the general aſſembly, or general court, with powers legally to raiſe, levy, and aſſeſs, according to the uſage of ſuch colonies, duties, and taxes, towards defraying all public ſervices." It paſſed in the negative.

4. "That the ſaid general aſſemblies, general courts or other bodies legally qualified as aforeſaid, have at ſundry times freely granted ſeveral large ſubſidies and public aids, for his Majeſty's ſervice, according to their abilities, when required thereto by letter from one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate; and that their right to grant the ſame, and their chearfulneſs and ſufficiency in the ſaid grants, have been ſundry times acknowledged by parliament." Paſſed in the negative.

5. "That it hath been found by experience, that the manner of granting the ſaid ſubſidies and aids by thoſe general aſſemblies, hath been more agreeable to the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies, and more beneficial and conducive to the public ſervice, than the mode of giving and granting aids and ſubſidies in parliament, to be raiſed and paid in ſaid colonies." Paſſed in the negative.

6 and 7. "That the ſeveral acts paſſed in the 7th and 14th year of his preſent majeſty's reign relating to the

merica, be repealed, and to explain an act of the 35th of Henry VIII. for the trial of treasons, &c." Passed in the negative.

8. "That from the time when the general assembly, &c. of any colony or plantation in North-America shall have appointed by act of assembly duly confirmed, a settled salary to the offices of chief justices and judges of the superior court, it may be proper that the said chief justices, &c. of the superior court of such colony, shall hold his or their office and offices during their good behaviour; and shall not be removed therefrom, but when the said removal shall be adjudged by his Majesty in council, upon a hearing, on complaint from the general assembly, or on a complaint from the governor or the council, or the house of representatives severally, of the colony in which said chief justice, &c. have exercised the said office." It passed in the negative.

9. "That it is proper to regulate the courts of admiralty, or vice admiralty, authorized by the 15th chapter of 4th George III. in such a manner as to make the same more commodious to those who sue or are sued in said courts." It passed in the negative.

On Thursday at one o'clock Mr. Lane, Mr. Molleson, and Mr Bridgen, from the committee of North-American merchants, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and presented the petition of the merchants of the city of London trading to North-America, which his Majesty received very graciously.

March 27. It is said that the future establishment for America, is to consist of ten thousand foot two regiments of light horse, two battalions of artillery, and a compleat hospital staff.

March 28. The house of lords appointed managers yesterday, who held a conference with the managers on the part of the commons in the painted chamber, on the Newfoundland bill, when the corrections made by the commons to the amendments of the said bill as sent from the house of lords were agreed to by their lordships: which being reported by their managers, the house broke up without doing any other business; and his majesty is expected to-morrow to sign the said bill.

On Sunday se'nnight Dr. Benjamin Franklin, agent for Philadelphia, set out from his house in Craven-street, in order to embark for North-America. Two days before he had received the melancholy account of the death of his wife, which is supposed to have hastened his departure. Other advices say, that the ministry had at last applied to him, *soliciting* his good offices at the ensuing congress, in order to heal the present unhappy divisions, and bring about a reconciliation between the colonies and the mother country Certainly no man living is more able to effect this than the great American philosopher, who has been unjustly persecuted by some persons in power, and deprived of his office, merely because he was an *American*, and because he openly and uniformly asserted the rights and liberties of America.

It is certain, that Dr. Franklin gave notice to the premier of his intention of setting out for Philadelphia, in order to be present at the congress; and it is also said, that the great man has promised to restore the venerable philosopher to the office he held before, or else a better place, "provided he would pour the oil of his sage counsels on the troubled sea of American politics."

March 29. The earl of Bristol having attended the king's levee on Monday last, and delivered up the key of the groom of the stole, belonging to his late brother, his majesty was pleased to deliver it to lord Weymouth.

The late earl of Bristol died immensely rich. He has left his brother (the present earl) an estate worth almost twenty thousand pounds per annum, besides large legacies to many of his nearest relations.

Lord Bristol by his will has left his collection of medals to his majesty, valued at five thousand pounds.

March 30. Yesterday the right hon. lord Weymouth kissed his majesty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed groom of the stole in the room of the late earl of Bristol, and was invested with the gold key.

This day his majesty will go to the house of peers, and give the royal assent to such bills as are ready.

Yesterday gen. Conway took the oaths and his seat in the house of commons as member for Bury St. Edmund's, in the room of the present earl of Bristol, called up to the house of peers.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ADDRESS *from the provincial convention of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, transmitted to the congress now sitting in this city, and published by their order.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *Watertown April* 26, 1775.

To the inhabitants of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends and fellow subjects,

HOSTILITIES are at length commenced in this colony, by the troops under the command of general Gage, and it being of the greatest importance, that an early, true, and authentic account of this inhuman proceeding should be known to you, the congress of this colony have transmitted the same, and from want of a session of the honourable continental congress, think it proper to address you on the alarming occasion.

By the clearest depositions relative to this transaction, it will appear, that on the night preceding the nineteenth of April instant, a body of the king's troops, under command of colonel Smith, were secretly landed at Cambridge, with an apparent design to take or destroy the military and other stores provided for the defence of this colony, and deposited at Concord---that some inhabitants of the colony, on the night aforesaid, whilst travelling peaceably on the road between Boston and Concord, were seized, and greatly abused by armed men, who appeared to be officers of general Gage's army---that the town of Lexington, by these means, was alarmed, and a company of the inhabitants mustered on the occasion---that the regular troops, on their way to Concord, marched into the said town of Lexington, and the said company, on their approach, began to disperse---that, notwithstanding this, the regulars rushed on with great violence, and first began hostilities, by firing on said Lexington company, whereby they killed eight, and wounded several others---that the regulars continued their fire until those of said company, who were neither killed nor wounded, had made their escape---that col. Smith, with the detachment, then marched to Concord, where a number of the provincials were again fired on by the troops, two of them killed and several wounded, before the provincials fired on them---and that these hostile measures of the troops produced an engagement that lasted through the day; in which many of the provincials, and more of the regular troops, were killed and wounded.

To give a particular account of the ravages of the troops, as they retreated from Concord to Charlestown, would be very difficult, if not impracticable; let it suffice to say, that a great number of the houses on the road were plundered and rendered unfit for use; several were burnt; women in child-bed were driven, by the soldiery, naked into the streets; old men peaceably in their houses were shot dead; and such scenes exhibited as would disgrace the annals of the most uncivilized nation.

These, brethren, are marks of ministerial vengeance against this colony, for refusing, with her sister colonies, a submission to slavery; but they have not yet detached us from our royal sovereign. We profess to be his loyal and dutiful subjects, and so hardly dealt with as we have been, are still ready, with our lives and fortunes, to defend his person, family, crown, and dignity. Nevertheless, to the persecution and tyranny of this cruel ministry we will not tamely submit-- appealing to heaven for the justice of our cause, we determine to die or be free.

We cannot think that the honour, wisdom and valour of BRITONS will suffer them to be longer inactive spectators of measures, in which they are so deeply interested-- measures pursued in opposition to the solemn protests of many noble lords, and expressed sense of conspicuous commoners, whose knowledge and virtue have long characterised them as some of the greatest men in the nation---measures executing contrary to the interest, petitions, and resolves of many large, respectable, and opulent counties, cities, and boroughs in Great-Britain ---Measures highly incompatible with justice, but still pursued with a specious pretence of easing the nation of its burthens---measures which, if successful, must end in the ruin and slavery of Britain, as well as the persecuted American colonies.

We sincerely hope, that the great Sovereign of the universe, who hath so often appeared for the English nation, will support you in every rational and manly exertion with these colonies, for saving it from ruin, and that in a constitutional connection with the mother country, we shall soon be altogether a free and happy people.

Per order,

JOSEPH WARREN, president, pro tem.

By the last ships from London, we have an account that, on the 21st of March last, died the honourable THOMAS PENN, Esq; one of the proprietaries of this province, and last survivor of all the children of its illustrious founder, WILLIAM PENN, whose virtues, as well as abilities, he inherited in an eminent degree.

To the Right Honourable John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of the city of London, at the mansion-house.

MY LORD,

I AM not informed of any person who has business with some merchants in Maryland or Pennsylvania. I read the London Chronicle but I could not find out any direction: Therefore I think it very excuseable for a stranger to take the liberty to address these lines to you, as the chief magistrate of all the British dominions; especially as it gives me at the same time the opportunity to pay you my respects, and to tell you, that I admired and defended in our Germany (where slavery prevails) always your spirit and intrepidity towards bad ministers, being a great lover and well-wisher of true English liberty. I live in a great city in Germany: Some weeks ago a printer came to me, and shewed me two bank notes * (not knowing the language nor the contents) which two foreigners brought to him, to reprint them exactly; I found the one to be a bank-note of Annapolis in Maryland, and the other of Pennsylvania, of 50 and of 5 shillings, both of 1774. I was surprized, and told the printer he should not at all meddle with the rascals who brought him these papers. Afterwards I heard that they have been at two engravers, to get two others counterfeited, and they refused likewise. But as I dont doubt they will find out in another town, some ignorant or hungry engraver, or printer, I beg your Lordship to communicate these contents of my letter to the public, in the London Chronicle, to prevent any mischief and imposition on the honest Americans, vexed not only by taxes, but also by bad bank-notes. It will give me great pleasure to read in this paper my notice, to frustrate the designs of these impostors. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

BRITANNOPHILUS.

The above is a true copy of an original letter, delivered to me by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London.

ARTHUR LEE.

London, March 22, 1775.

* *Meaning our bills of credit.*

VIRGINIA.

At a council held at the palace, May 2, 1775. *Present his excellency the governor, Thomas Nelson, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, jun. Esquires, John Camm, clerk, and John Page, Esq;*

The governor was pleased to address himself to the board in the following manner:

GENTLEMEN,

COMMOTIONS and insurrections have suddenly been excited among the people, which threaten the very existence of his majesty's government in this colony; and no other cause is assigned for such dangerous measures than that the gunpowder which had, some time past, been brought from on board one of the king's ships to which it belonged and was deposited in the magazine of this city, hath been removed, which, it is known, was done by my order, to whom, under the constitutional right of the crown which I represent, the custody and disposal of all public stores of arms and ammunition alone belong; and, whether I acted in this manner (as my indispensable duty required) to anticipate the malevolent designs of the enemies of order and government, or to prevent the attempts of any enterprising negroes; the powder being still as ready and convenient for being distributed for the defence of the country upon any emergency as it was before, which I have publicly engaged to do, the expediency of the step I have taken is equally manifest; and therefore it must be evident that the same head-strong and designing people, who have already but too successfully employed their artificers in deluding his majesty's faithful subjects, and in seducing them from their duty and allegiance, have seized this entirely groundless subject of complaint, only to enflame afresh, and to precipitate as many possible of the unwary into acts, which involving them in the same guilt, their corruptors think may lead them to the same plans and schemes which are unquestionably meditated in this colony, for subverting the present and erecting a new form of government.

Induced by an unaffected regard for the general welfare of the people, whom I have had the honour of governing, as well as actuated by duty and zeal in the service of his majesty, I call upon you, his council in this colony, for your advice upon this pressing occasion, and I submit to you whether a proclamation should not issue conformable to what I have now suggested; and, before our fellow subjects abandon themselves totally to extremities, which must inevitably draw down an accumulation of every human misery upon their unhappy country, to warn them of their danger, to remind them of the sacred oaths of allegiance which they have taken, and to call up in their breasts that loyalty and affection, which upon so many occasions have been professed by them to their king, their lawful sovereign, and further, to urge and exhort, in particular, those whose criminal proceedings on this occasion have been, and are still, so alarming; to return to their duty, and a due obedience to the laws; and, in general, all persons whatsoever to rely upon the goodness and tenderness of our most gracious sovereign to all his subjects, equally, and upon the wisdom of his councils, for a redress of all their real grievances, which redress can only be obtained by constitutional applications; and, lastly, to enjoin all orders of people to submit, as becomes good subjects, to the legal authority of their government, in the protection of which their own happiness is most interested.

The council thereupon acquainted his excellency, that as the matters he had been pleased to communicate to them were of the greatest consequence, they desired time to deliberate thereon till the next day.

At a council held at the palace, May 3, 1775. Present his excellency the governor, Thomas Nelson, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormely, jun. Esquires, John Camm, clerk, and John Page, Esq;

The board, resuming the consideration of the subject laid before them yesterday by the governor, advised him to issue the following proclamation; and the same was ordered accordingly.

By his excellency the right hon. JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice-admiral of the same.*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, *to wit.*

WHEREAS there is too much reason to suppose that some persons, in the different parts of this colony, are disaffected to his majesty's government, and by their weight and credit with the people are endeavouring to bring the country into such a situation as to afford them the fairest prospect of effecting a change in the form of it, covering their wicked designs under the specious appearance of defending their liberties, and have taken advantage of the unhappy ferment, which themselves have raised in the minds of their fellow subjects, in prosecution of their dangerous designs to oppose the most undoubted prerogative of the king, which in a late instance I thought it expedient to exert by removing on board his majesty's ship the Fowey, a small quantity of gunpowder, belonging to his majesty, from the magazine in this city; I have thought fit, by advice of his majesty's council, to issue this my proclamation, with a view of undeceiving the deluded, and of exposing to the unwary the destruction into which they may be precipitated, if they suffer themselves to be longer guided by such infatuated counsels.

Although I consider myself, under the authority of the crown, the only constitutional judge, in what manner the munition, provided for the protection of the people of this government, is to be disposed of for that end; yet for affecting the salutary objects of this proclamation, and removing from the minds of his majesty's subjects the groundless suspicions they have imbibed, I think proper to declare that the apprehensions which seemed to prevail throughout this whole country of an intended insurrection of the slaves, who had been seen in large numbers, in the night time, about the magazine, and my knowledge of its being a very insecure depository, were my inducements to that measure, and I chose the night as the properest season, because I knew the temper of the times, and the misinterpretations of my design which would be apt to prevail if the thing should be known. Acting under those motives, I certainly rather deserved the thanks of the country than their reproaches. But, whenever the present ferment shall subside, and it shall become necessary to put arms into the hands of the militia, for the defence of the people against a foreign enemy or intestine insurgents, I shall be as ready as on a late occasion to exert my best abilities in the service of the country. In the mean time, as it is indispensably necessary to maintain order and the authority of the laws, and thereby the dignity of his majesty's government, I exhort and require, in his majesty's name, all his faithful subjects, to leave no expedient unessayed which may tend to that happy end. Such as are not to be influenced by the love of order for its own sake, and the blessings it is always productive of, would do well to consider the internal weakness of this colony, as well as the dangers to which it is exposed from a savage enemy; who, from the most recent advices I have received from the frontier inhabitants, are ready to renew their hostilities against the people of this country. But, as on the one hand, nothing can justify men, without proper authority, in a rapid recurrence to arms, nothing excuse resistance to the executive power in the due enforcement of law, so on the other, nothing but such resistance and outrageous proceedings shall ever compel me to avail myself of any means that may carry the appearance of severity.

Anxious to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country, and to induce a firmer reliance on the goodness and tenderness of our most gracious sovereign to all his subjects equally, and on the wisdom of his councils for a redress of all their real grievances, which can only be obtained by loyal and constitutional applications, I again call upon and require all his majesty's

...e subjects, and especially all magistrates and other officers, both civil and military, to exert themselves in removing the discontents, and suppressing the spirit of faction, which prevail among the people, that a dutiful submission to the laws of the land may be strictly observed, which shall ever be the rule of my conduct, as the interest and happiness of this dominion ever have been, and shall continue to be, the objects of my administration.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, this 3d day of May, 1775, and in the 15th year of his majesty's reign.

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAMSBURG.

May 6. A few nights ago some people privately entered the public magazine in this city and took a great number of guns, cartouch boxes, swords, canteens &c. for which his excellency the governor has ordered a diligent search to be made.

THE town of York being somewhat alarmed by a letter from Capt. Montague, commander of his majesty's ship the Fowey, addressed to the hon. Thomas Nelson, Esq; president of his majesty's council in Virginia; and a copy of said letter being procured, a motion was made, that the copy should be laid before the committee, and considered. The copy was read, and is as follows:

SIR, FOWEY, *May 4*, 1775.

"I have this morning received certain information that his excellency the lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, is threatened with an attack at day break this morning, at his palace in Williamsburg, and have thought proper to send a detachment from his majesty's ship under my command, to support his excellency, therefore strongly pray you to make use of every endeavour to prevent the party from being molested and attacked, as in that case I must be under a necessity to fire upon this town.

To the hon. Thomas Nelson, Esq. from GEORGE MONTAGUE.

The committee, together with Capt. Montague's letter, taking into consideration the time of its being sent, which was too late to permit the president to use his influence, had the inhabitants been disposed to molest and attack the detachment; and further considering that col. Nelson, who, had this threat been carried into execution, must have been a principal sufferer, was, at that very moment, exerting his utmost endeavours in behalf of government, and the safety of his excellency's person, unanimously come to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Capt. Montague, in threatening to fire upon a defenceless town, in case of an attack upon the detachment, in which said town might not be concerned, has testified a spirit of cruelty unprecedented in the annals of civilized times; that, in his late notice to the president, he has added insult to cruelty; and that considering the circumstance, already mentioned, of one of the most considerable inhabitants of said town, he has discovered the most hellish principles that can actuate a human mind.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this town, and to this county in general, that they do not entertain or shew any other mark of civility to Capt. Montague, besides what common decency and absolute necessity require.

Resolved, That the clerk do transmit the above proceedings to the public printers to be inserted in the Virginia gazettes.

A true copy.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, clk. com.

We hear from York-town, that in consequence of Capt. Montague's letter to the president, many of the inhabitants were so much alarmed that they immediately removed their families and effects into the country.

ANNAPOLIS *May 18.*

The following was received by the post on Friday last, inclosed in a letter from General Gage, dated Boston, 20th April, 1775, which we give to the public authority.

A circumstantial account of an attack that happened on the 19th April, 1775, on his majesty's troops, by a number of the people of the province of Massachusett's-bay.

ON Tuesday the 18th of April, about half past ten at night, lieutenant colonel Smith of the 10th regiment, embarked from the common at Boston, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the troops there, and landed on the opposite side from whence he began his march towards Concord, where he was ordered to destroy a magazine of military stores deposited there, for the use of an army, to be assembled in order to act against his majesty, and his government.---The colonel called his officers together, and gave orders that the troops should not fire unless fired upon; and after marching a few miles, detached six companies of light infantry, under the command of major Pitcairn, to take possession of two bridges, on the other side of Concord; soon after they heard many signal guns, and the ringing of alarm bells repeatedly, which convinced them the country was rising to oppose them, and that it was a pre-concerted scheme to oppose the king's troops, whenever there should be a favourable opportunity for it.---about three o'clock the next morning, the troops being advanced within two miles of Lexington, intelligence was received that about 500 men in arms were assembled and determined to oppose the king's troops; and on major Pitcairn's galloping up to the head of the advanced companies, two officers informed him, that a man (advanced from those that were assembled) had presented his musket, and attempted to shoot them, but the piece flashed in the pan; on this the major gave directions to the troops to move forward, but on no account to fire, nor even to attempt it without orders: when they arrived at the end of the village, they observed about 200 armed men drawn up on a green, and when the troops came within one hundred yards of them, they began to file off to the [illegible] stone walls, on their right flank; the light infantry observing this, ran after them; the major [illegible] called to the soldiers not to fire, but to surround and disarm them: some of them who had jumped over a wall, then fired 4 or 5 shot at the troops, wounded a [illegible] the major's horse in two places, and at the same time several shot were fired from a meeting-house on the left; upon this, without any order or regularity, the light infantry began a scattered fire, and killed several of the country people, but were silenced as soon as the authority of their officers could make them.

After this, colonel Smith marched up with the remainder of the detachment, and the whole body proceeded to Concord, where they arrived about 9 o'clock, without any thing further happening; but vast numbers of armed people were seen assembling on all the heights, while col. Smith, with the grenadiers and part of the light infantry remained at Concord to [illegible] cannon, and there he detached Capt. Parsons, with the light companies, to secure a bridge at some distance from Concord, and to proceed from thence to certain houses, where it was supposed there was cannon and ammunition: Capt. Parsons, in pursuance of these orders, posted three companies at the bridge, and some heights near it, under the command of Capt. Lawrie of the 43d regiment, and with the remainder went and destroyed some cannon wheels, powder, and ball. The people still continued encreasing on the heights, and in about an hour after, a large body of them began to move to the bridge; the light companies of the 4th and 10th then descended and joined Capt. Lawrie, the people continued to advance in great numbers, and fired upon the King's troops, killed three men, wounded four officers, one sergeant, and four private; upon which, (after returning the fire) Capt Lawrie and his officers thought it prudent to retreat towards the main body at Concord, and were soon joined by two companies of grenadiers. When Capt. Parsons returned with the three companies over the bridge, they observed 3 soldiers on the ground, one of them scalped, his head much mangled, and his ears cut off, though not quite dead, a sight which struck the soldiers with horror---Capt. Parsons marched on and joined the main body, who were only waiting for his coming up, to march back to Boston---Col. Smith had executed his orders without opposition, by destroying all the military stores he could find: Both the Colonel and major Pitcairn having taken all possible pains to convince the inhabitants that no injury was intended them, and that if they opened their doors when required to search for said stores, not the slightest mischief should be done, never had any of the people the least occasion to complain, but they were sulky, and one of them even struck major Pitcairn. Except upon capt. Lawrie at the bridge, no hostilities happened from the affair at Lexington until the troops began their march back: as soon as the troops had got out of the town of Concord, they received a heavy fire on them from all sides, from walls, fences, houses, trees, barns, &c. which continued without intermission, till they met the first brigade with two field pieces near Lexington, ordered out under the command of lord Piercy, to support them; upon the firing of the field-pieces, the people's fire was for a while silenced, but as they still continued to encrease greatly in numbers, they fired again as before, from all places where they could find cover, upon the whole body, and continued so doing for the space of 15 miles. Notwithstanding their numbers, they [illegible] attack openly during the whole day, but kept their [illegible] on all occasions. The troops were very much fatigued, the greater part of them having been under arms all night, and made a march of upwards of forty miles before they arrived at Charlestown, from whence they were ferried over to Boston.

The troops had above 50 killed, and many more wounded.---Reports are various about the loss sustained by the country people, some make it very considerable, others not so much.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Brig Dutchess of Leinster, Alex. Cathrew, Dublin.
Ship Jenny and Polly, Daniel Lawrence, Bristol.
Ship Union, Robert Stonehouse, London.
Ship Patuxent, David Lewis, London.
Schooner Mary, Zedekiah Walley, Cork.
Sloop Friendship, John Middleton, Bermuda.
Schooner Two Brothers, Tho. Ellis, New-Providence.
Ship Neptune, Robert Collins, London.
Schooner Betsey, John Smith, North-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Brig Dolphin, James Scott, Bristol.
Snow Elizabeth, James Smith, Falmouth.
Brig Amy, Thomas Salmon, Oporto.
Sloop Two Sisters, Jos. Oakman, Antigua.
Brig Autumn, James Campbell, Bristol.
Schooner Fanny, Purnell Johnson, Grenada.
Brig Olive Branches, Oliver Frampton, Falmouth.
Sloop Speedwell, Charles Allen, Barbados.

To be let,

THE dwelling-house &c. where I now reside.

tf JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

THE inhabitants of Queen-Caroline parish, in Anne-Arundel county, intend presenting a petition to the next general assembly, for an act of assembly, for dividing the said parish, and building a parish church.

DON CARLOS,

COVERS at Schoolfield, at a pistoles a mare, for 3 pistoles a colt will be ensured.---He is full 14 hands 3 inches high, very strong and beautiful; he was got by Figure out of Primrose, thought to be the best runner of her size in America: the money to be paid at covering. Pasture gratis for mares that take horse, those that do not take horse to pay 3 shillings per week.

Annapolis, May 17, 1775.

JOSEPH GARRISON takes this method to inform the public, that he carries on the brasing and tinning business as usual, at his shop in Cornhill-street, near the dock, where his customers and others may depend on having their orders punctually executed, in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices. All persons indebted to Messrs. Garrison and Sampson, for work done in the above business, are desired to call and settle their accounts with Garrison, as the partnership between him and Mr. Sampson is now dissolved. tf

JAMES GHISELIN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased; are earnestly requested to make as speedy payment as possible, that the subscriber may be enabled to discharge the debts due from said estate, an account of which is desired from those to whom they are due, by

MARY GHISELIN, executrix.

N. B. I have a convenient back building to let, with or without a piece of ground for a garden. 6 w

Upper-Marlborough, Prince George's county.

THE subscriber gives notice, that for the ease of the inhabitants of this county, he will attend in behalf of the sheriff at the following places, on the days below mentioned, in order to receive the public levies, lawyer's and officer's fees, and clergy's dues, viz.

At Nottingham, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 31st of May, and 1st of June. At Magruder's warehouse, Friday and Saturday, the 2d and 3d of June. At Piscataway, the Friday and Saturday in Whitsun-week, being the 9th and 10th of June. At Broad-creek, on Monday the 12th of June. At Bladensburg, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th of June. At Baldwin's [illegible], Thursday the 15th of June. At Queen-Anne, Friday the 16th of June. And at Upper-Marlborough, on Saturday the 17th of June. Where constant attendance is given at all other times, on business of the sheriff's office, by

RALPH FORSTER.

Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus---Against---Thomas [illegible], and Elizabeth his wife; which said [illegible] is devisee of Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased,

IN CHANCERY.

WHEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinson, they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and shew cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said court of chancery in the cause aforesaid. 6 m

Signed per order,

GEO. RANKEN, register.

Calvert county, May 5, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, a likely well made negro man, named Mial, formerly the property of Mr. Young Parran, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very black complexion, shews his teeth much when he talks, is generally very complaisant, very sensible, has been used to go by water, and possibly may try to pass for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue cloth [illegible] with a small red under one, cotton trousers made sailor fashion and much tarred, but as he has been gone some time, it is probable he may have changed his cloaths---I have heard he proposed going towards Alexandria in Virginia. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him to the subscriber near Lower-Marlborough, shall receive twenty dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, paid by tf WILLIAM ALLEIN.

N. B. Since writing the above, he has confessed his real name to be John Clark, and that he belongs to Mr. John Balendine.

Prince George's county, May 8, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, an Englishman, who calls himself John Clout, and who says he is a sailor and lately belonged to the ship Elizabeth, Capt. Baker, who loaded at Alexandria, and that he with four others of the foremast men, ran away from the said ship when there; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, has on a kind of purple or dark blue upper jacket, and long trousers of the same, the jacket with red cuffs and cape, a blue cloth under jacket with button holes on both sides, and an old soldiers hat and old shoes---as the above ship brought in servants, it is probable he is one of them. His master is desired to pay charges, and take him from 3 w

FRANK LEBKE, sheriff.

THERE is at Acton-Hall, the seat of John Hammond, Esq; by Annapolis, taken up as a stray by William Haycraft, a white horse, about 15 ½ hands high, appears to be about 9 years old, is branded on the near buttock HS, and on the near shoulder IP, trots, paces, and gallops, and the two fore feet are shod. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable.---Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

Nottingham, April 3, 1775.

OUR partnership is now at an end: all persons that have had any dealings with us, are desired to settle and discharge their balances, but little regard was paid to our last advertisement.---Constant attendance will be given at this place to settle and receive our debts, and those that do not comply by the 20th of July next, legal measures will be taken to enforce payments without respect to persons.

We have between £700 and £800 cost of goods which we would sell very cheap, and give two years time of payment. 12 w

THO. CONTEE,
FIELDER BOWIE.

WANTING, a quantity of bark for the tanning business this season, and the subscribers will give the best of prices for the same, delivered in Annapolis. tf SELBY and HOWARD.

Just opened, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store, on the head of the dock.

A NEAT assortment of stampt cottons and calicoes—a few pieces of neat bed-furniture—a good assortment of three quarter and yard wide Irish linens, from 1s. 10 to 3s. cost—yard and half quarter Irish and Russia sheetings—German dowlas—a few pieces of osnabrig, and Welch cottons—a large assortment of mens neatest made shoes—seine twine.

They have also for sale, a large assortment of clothes, English double and single refined loaf sugar—Cheshire and double Glo'ster cheese—a few groce of porter, and port wine—a few quarter casks of old Madeira and Lisbon wine—old spirits, and rum by the hogshead, quarter cask, or gallon—molasses—Muscovado sugar—coffee—chocolate, &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

N. B. Have likewise for sale, excellent country made beer, in quarter casks; made by Mr. Isaac Perkins, in Kent county. It is much superior to any ever made in this province, it being entirely clear of the common smoaky taste.

Annapolis, April 12, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to me, previous to my partnership with Dr. Kennedy, are desired to settle their accounts immediately; those who do not comply with this request, need not, after the first day of June next insuing, expect any kind of indulgence, from

w3 MICHAEL WALLACE.

Anne-Arundel county, April 12, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being runaways, the four following persons, to wit, James M'Glolin, he is a middle size man, brown swarthy complexion, black hair, has on a claret coloured jacket, a blue waistcoat and breeches, old shoes and stockings. Alexander Henwinken, a middle size man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has on a blue short jacket and waistcoat, and casimer breeches, short black hair, and has lost one of his fingers. James Todd, a spare young fellow; has on a brown short jacket, blue waistcoat and breeches, short black hair, they all three appear to be sailors, and say they came from a ship in Hobb's Hole, called the Mars, Isaac Midshipman, captain. Likewise Daniel Hurly, who belongs to Samuel Douglass, in Frederick county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to tf WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pigg point, negro Jem, about 28 years of age, a yellow fellow, bow legged; had on when he went away, a brown drugget waistcoat, blue cloth breeches, and yarn stockings; he carried sundry other cloaths with him, and may change his apparel. Whoever will secure said negro in any jail, shall receive a reward of thirty shillings, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MARY DRURY.

Wiccomico creek, Somerset county, April 13, 1775.

BROKE jail in the night of Tuesday, or early on Wednesday morning the 12th instant, the three following men, committed for debt, viz. Isaac Green, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged 27 years: has had a sore on his left leg lately cured, the marks of which are evident to be seen, and has now a sore mouth, two of his fore teeth are very much decayed, is slim built, and stoops when he walks; pretends to several branches of business, such as shoemaking, carpenters work, tending of saw mills, as also the farmer's business. As he is tolerable ingenious, and withal crafty, it is very probable he may have forged passes for himself and companions, and changed their names, as he writes a tolerable hand; lived about 18 months ago in Kent county, on Delaware, to which place it is probable he may be again gone: had on and carried with him, a pale blue mixed German serge coat, cut in the fashion, black velvet jacket with black glass buttons, white Russia drill breeches, grey country made worsted stockings, one pair of shoes just soaled with large plated buckles, a castor hat half wore, as also two check and one white linen shirts, one pair of brown thread stockings, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a light coloured Wilton jacket that has been turned, and a pair of old green sagathy breeches, patched in several places.

Levin Taylor, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged about 29 years; has had both his legs sore lately, stoops a little as he walks, (but not so much as Green) is fond of liquor and taking snuff, and apt to get drunk when in his power; is a tolerable good workman at his business though but slow, and served his time at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, to one Ready: had on and carried away with him, a coarse light blue broad cloth coat, patched on the sleeves with pieces of a lighter colour, a black and red spotted swanskin double breasted jacket with flat white metal buttons, brown German serge breeches, grey worsted stockings, and turned pumps pretty much wore, with old pinchbeck buckles, a fan-tail bound castor hat, one white linen shirt, a pair of old Russia drill breeches, a pair of German serge breeches of a light colour, and a new sagathy coat blue colour.

Levi Harrison, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, of a fresh complexion, fair hair tied behind, is troubled with sore eyes, and aged about 23 or 24 years. He formerly lived at Salisbury, on Wiccomico river, served his time at or near Snow-hill, where his relations mostly live, and is a remarkable good workman: had on and carried with him, a coarse brown broad cloth coat, jacket of a light colour, blue cloth breeches, worsted stockings, a pair of shoes pretty much worn, pinchbeck buckles, and a Philadelphia made castor hat, all pretty much worn; as also sundry more cloaths, and whether he carried his tools with him I know not, but is probable he did. Whoever secures the said runaways, or either of them in any of his majesty's jails, and contrives notice to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds if taken in the province, and if out six pounds reward, and all reasonable charges allowed if brought home, paid by

J. DASHIELL, sheriff.

Talbot court-house, April 9, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscribers, all their goods on hand, consisting of a variety of articles, which with the addition of some linens, will make out a good spring assortment. A person inclinable to begin the merchantile business at this place, where there will be good opening, and will purchase the goods aforementioned, may rent the store-house now made use of by us, with all the conveniences thereto belonging. As the settlement of this partnership account is earnestly requested, all persons indebted, are desired to settle and pay of their balances. w 4

CHAMBERLAINE and Comp.

LOST at Prince George's county court, on Wednesday the 29th instant, a large red Morocco pocket-book, in which was between three and four pounds in cash, and sundry papers belonging to Capt. Robert Etherington, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the said pocket-book, and will bring it with the papers to the subscriber in Upper Marlborough, shall be welcome to the money that was in it, and a reward besides of twenty shillings current money, and no questions asked.

RALPH FORSTER.

A white woman to be sold for her prison fees, that is an exceeding good spinster and knitter.

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.

THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. shag and saffron, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch; and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here. 3 m

RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.

STERLING,

THE property of Harry Dorsey Gough, stands at Perry Hall, Baltimore county, where he will cover at two guineas the season, he is only to go to thirty mares; therefore those that send will stand a better chance of a colt than in the common way; this horse never was backed, and it is intended never shall, but kept on purpose for covering, he is five years old this spring, handsome, and upwards of fifteen hands high, and well made in proportion: was got by Col. Sharp's noted Othello, and out of a remarkable fine English dray mare, therefore he is what they call in England the coach horse; from this strain out of light mares, they breed those noble horses called hunters, which is preferred to any in Great Britain, for either strength, carriage, or saddle. 2 m

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For appprending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech: he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by tf THOMAS JONES.

Baltimore, February 28, 1775.

FOR SALE,

THE corner water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bond and Thame's streets, opposite the London coffee-house, with the wharf, granaries, and dwelling-house, at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is 120 feet front on the street, and the wharf 110 feet front on the water, well filled in and secured, and has 17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, to which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole cargo, hold 14,000 bushels, and are strong well built framed houses. The dwelling-house has good cellars, and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A purchaser may have any reasonable credit, and know the terms, by applying to tf

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.
or ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

Annapolis, February 24, 1775.

TO be sold, a likely young country-born negro wench, about 23 years of age. For terms apply to tf WILLIAM NOKE.

Annapolis, February 3, 1775.

WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 posts of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees. tf

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair, had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brick-maker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complection, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilsarocks, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVE.

BADGER,

WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 15 hands one inch high, very boney and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Cnitworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajezet over Kildaise course in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gilford; and got lam'd at Epsom; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering. tf

JOHN CRAGG.

N. B. Good grass for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for,

Annapolis, April 10, 1775.

THE subscriber has upon hand about seven hundred pounds first cost of goods, which he will dispose of upon exceeding low terms. tf

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

GEORGE WATSON,

ABOVE thirty years ago, a weaver to trade; son of George Watson, blacksmith in Town-head of Bervie, in the shire of Kincardine, North-Britain. Was about 22 years of age when he left home and went to Maryland.—His friends by different informations understood he carried on a manufactory at Annapolis in the weaving branch.

If said George Watson is yet alive, and meets or hears of this advertisement, he will know of something greatly to his advantage, by applying to Robert Baine in Norfolk, or to the publishers hereof. 3 w

To be sold by the subscribers, for ready money, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day,

ABOUT twenty country-born negroes; amongst which are several young breeding women, boys and girls, from eight to fifteen years of age. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock. w3

PHILIP CLARKE,
GEO. M'CLARKE,
ROGER CLARKE.

N. B. London bills will be taken at the current exchange.

TO be sold by the subscriber, one lot of ground in George-town, whereon are several good buildings. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. William Deakins, jun. in George-town, or the subscriber on Captain John's Frederick county. w4

ALEXANDER OFFUTT.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, at Lower Marlborough, a likely negro girl, named Mary, about sixteen or seventeen, years of age: had on when she went away, a black quilted petticoat lined with green, a blue waistcoat with green sleeves; also took with her, a Spanish cotton petticoat and a calico waistcoat, she is of a dark brown complexion, very smart in conversation; it is supposed that she is gone to the Eastern shore, with her mother, who had with her a young child, and is a free woman, the above-mentioned Mary is also free at the expiration of the age of thirty one. Whoever takes up the said Mary, or secures her so that the subscriber may get her again, shall be entitled to a reward of three pounds if taken on the Western shore, if on the Eastern shore the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by 3 w ANN YOUNG.

ANNAPOLIS; Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.